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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/785,918	02/17/2001	John M. Davis	INTL-0504-US (P10473)	4312

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EXAMINER

LUU, LE HIEN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2141

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Technology Center 2100

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/785,918
Filing Date: February 17, 2001
Appellant(s): DAVIS, JOHN M.

Timothy N. Trop
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed on 08/25/2005 appealing from the Office action mailed on 04/29/2005.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,748,420	Quatrano et al.	06/2004
5,432,907	Picazo, Jr. et al.	07/1995

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

1. Claims 1-6, 12-17, 21-28 and 30 are presented for examination.
2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. Claims 1-6, 12-17, 21-28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Quatrano et al. (Quatrano)** patent no. **6,748,420**, in view of **Picazo, Jr. et al. (Picazo)** patent no. **5,432,907**.

4. As to claim 1, Quatrano teaches the invention substantially as claimed, including a method comprising:

detecting an event at a server in a client server communication protocol (col. 13 lines 6-15; HTTP request by participant 10); and

upon detection of an event, sharing a browser session between at least two clients, the at least two clients being on the client side of said client server communication protocol (col. 12 lines 50-65; col. 13 lines 47-58).

However, Quatrano does not explicitly teach one of said clients being on the server side. Limitation "one of said clients being on the server side" is being interpreted as one of said clients and the server are located on the same local network.

Picazo teaches a fiber optic hub 12 which has a plurality of fiber optic ports. These ports connect to mainframe computers 16 and 18 (servers), and three personal computers 22, 24 and 26. Computers 22, 24, 26, and mainframe computers 16 and 18 are located on the same local network. In addition, Picazo teaches other computers connect to another 10 BASE T HUB 38 via WAN interface 36 of 10Base-T hub 34 with integrated high performance bridge/router (Figure 1; col. 7 line 39 - col. 8 line 23).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Quatrano and Picazo to connect one of said clients on the server side because it would improve said client's response time.

5. As to claim 2, Quatrano teaches detecting an event generated on the client at a server (col. 13 lines 16-46).

6. As to claim 3, Quatrano teaches intercepting a web page provided from the server to the client (col. 14 lines 19-32).
7. As to claim 4, Quatrano teaches mapping a client address of the web page to a proxy (col. 4 lines 50-59; col. 14 lines 7-32)
8. As to claim 5, Quatrano teaches enabling a proxy to provide the web page to a shadow browser client (col. 4 lines 50-59; col. 14 lines 36-55).
9. As to claim 6, Quatrano teaches forwarding a refresh request to the shadow browser client (col. 15 lines 43-59).
10. Claims 12-17, 21-28 and 30 have similar limitations as claims 1-6; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

(10) Response to Argument

(A) Applicant argued that there is no suggestion in any of the cited art for creating a browser sharing session including a client on the server side and another client on the client side.

As to point (A), in rejecting claim 1, Examiner stated that Quatrano teaches the invention substantially as claimed, including a method comprising:

detecting an event at a server in a client server communication protocol (col. 13 lines 6-15; HTTP request by participant 10); and

upon detection of an event, sharing a browser session between at least two clients, the at least two clients being on the client side of said client server communication protocol (col. 12 lines 50-65; col. 13 lines 47-58).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Quatrano and Picazo to connect one of said clients on the server side because it would improve said client's response time.

Examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Examiner stated that "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Quatrano and Picazo to connect one of said clients on the server side because it would improve said client's response time." The motivation is from Picazo's teachings in col. 17 lines 49-61. In this section, Picazo teaches when source device and destination device that are located in different networks that are interconnected via routers incur network congestion and transit delay. Inherently, source device and destination device that are located in the same local network without interconnected via any router do not incur any network congestion; therefore, it would improve said client's response time.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,



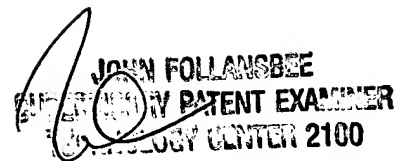
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